



Rio Grande Valley, Texas Severe Weather Awareness Week February 19-25, 2012



GOVERNOR PERRY DESIGNATES SEVERE WEATHER AWARENESS WEEK IN TEXAS

Governor Rick Perry has proclaimed the week of February 19 through 25 as Severe Weather Awareness Week in Texas. In an official proclamation, he reminded Texans of the threat to life that severe thunderstorms and tornadoes pose, and stressed that no part of Texas is immune to them. Governor Perry urged local officials to work with schools, libraries, the media and civic groups to disseminate

awareness information and help prepare Texans for the coming severe weather season.

Spring marks the time of year when severe thunderstorms and tornadoes occur most often in Texas. They bring all the devastating elements - tornadoes, lightning, large hail, damaging winds and flash flooding. This is a time when Texans begin to take advantage of the state's great outdoor opportunities. So, it is particularly important that everyone be aware of the weather when outdoors. Each Texan must know what to do when severe weather threatens at home, at work, at school, at play or even when traveling on the road. Severe Weather Awareness Week is an excellent time to review safety plans for the coming weather threats.

This booklet is designed to serve as a guide to the dangers of severe weather and its impacts on the Rio Grande Valley, and to serve as a guide to community groups around south Texas. While reading this booklet, it is important to remember that severe weather can occur in any month of the year in the Valley.

You are encouraged to reproduce this booklet locally for further distribution.

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Rio Grande Valley Mock Tornado Drill



As part of Severe Weather Awareness Week, your local National Weather Service in Brownsville will conduct a Mock Tornado Drill so you can exercise your plans in the event a tornado threatens your location. **The drill will take place on Wed Feb 22, 2012 at 11:00 AM CST.**

The purpose of the drill is to give citizens of the Rio Grande Valley a chance to determine if they can receive a warning, and what to do when a warning is received or a tornado is occurring. Every citizen is urged to participate by considering the protective actions that should be taken during a real tornado warning. Most students in the Rio Grande Valley are in school during week-

days. When the tornado warning for the drill is issued, schools throughout the Rio Grande Valley are encouraged to participate by conducting a tornado drill and putting their severe weather emergency preparedness plan into effect. This will give school administrators and safety officers an opportunity to see how effective their preparedness plan actually is. If your school does not have a severe weather preparedness plan, contact your county's director of emergency management or the National Weather Service in Brownsville.

Here are the plans for the drill:

1. At approximately **11:00 am**, a mock Tornado Warning will be issued by the Corpus Christi NWS. The mock warning will be in effect for all 15 counties and will only be issued through broadcast on the NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards. We will use the code for the Routine Weekly Test (RWT) to issue this mock Tornado Warning. We will **not activate the Emergency Alert System (EAS)**. The mock warning will be in effect for 15 minutes.
2. At approximately **11:15 am**, a Public Information Statement will be issued to cancel the mock Tornado Warning. This will signify the end of the drill. Schools that participate with a tornado drill should activate their emergency procedures when they receive the mock Tornado Warning. Once all of the preparedness actions have been taken and the students have been moved to your prearranged shelter locations, you can consider that the drill is over for your school.



Floods and Flash Floods

What are the different types of floods?

Flash Floods Flash floods are short-fuse weather events, typically lasting on the order of 6 hours or less. Usually, flash floods occur within a few minutes or hours following heavy rainfall. They can also be caused by a man-made event, such as a dam or levee failure. Flash floods cause most of the fatalities associated with flooding events. A flash flood is defined as follows in the Rio Grande Valley:

- ≥ 3 feet of standing water;
- High water entering multiple structures sufficient to cause structural damage;
- ≥ 6 inches of fast flowing water across roads;
- Arroyos/streams overtopping banks sufficient to produce ≥ 6 inches of fast flowing water.

Urban Floods Nuisance flooding in highly populated areas of the Rio Grande Valley is common whenever torrential rains fall in a short period of time. Cities generally have 2 to 6 times the runoff potential as pastures, rangeland, and wetlands. Clogged drainage ditches or canals increase the potential for urban flooding, even for rainfall less than an inch. An urban flood is defined as follows in the Rio Grande Valley:

- < 3 feet of standing water, enough to cause minor road flooding
- < 6 inches of fast flowing water across roads;
- Arroyos/streams nearing bank full, or briefly overtopping banks with < 6 inches of fast flowing water.

River Floods Heavy rainfall falling over a widespread area (such as a large portion of a watershed) over a prolonged period (up to several days) can cause river flooding. Typically, river flooding begins as a high crest on the upper part of a watershed that takes several days to move downstream. Due to the slow nature of river flooding, ample warning is provided to evacuate people or property in the path of the flooding.



Harlingen, July 2008 (NWS Brownsville)

How does flooding impact the Rio Grande Valley?

Flooding is a relatively common event for the Rio Grande Valley. Tropical systems during the summer and early fall, and strong winter storm systems can cause widespread flooding across the area, as was the case with Dolly in 2008. Flash flooding can also be produced by strong slow moving thunderstorms especially during the spring and summer months; one such event in Roma occurred in August, 2008 after a foot of rain fell in less than six hours. Hurricane Alex dropped more than 50 inches of rain across the Sierra Madre Oriental in northern Mexico, and runoff into the Rio Grande basin resulted in water releases from Falcon Dam, flooding the unprotected Rio Grande from Starr to southwest Hidalgo County. In general, flooding is most critical in the Lower and Mid Valley, where

rapidly growing population combines with naturally poor drainage from the river delta to increase the threat to people and property.



Things you can do ahead of time to prepare for major floods: Know the flood risk at your place of home or business and its elevation above flood stage. Store drinking water in clean bathtubs or containers. This is very important as flood waters will contaminate the drinking water supply in your area. Stock non-perishable food items requiring little cooking and no refrigeration. Keep first aid supplies on hand. Keep NOAA Weather Radio, battery-powered portable radio, emergency cooking equipment, and flashlights in working order. Install check valves in sewer traps to prevent flood waters from backing into your home.

Flood disaster supply kit:

first aid kit	canned food/can opener	bottled water
rubber boots	NOAA Weather Radio	battery-powered radio
flashlight	batteries	gloves

What do you do after the flood has passed?

Boil drinking water before using. Do not use tap water without boiling it!

Seek necessary medical care at the nearest hospital.

Clothing, food, and shelter are available at the nearest Red Cross.

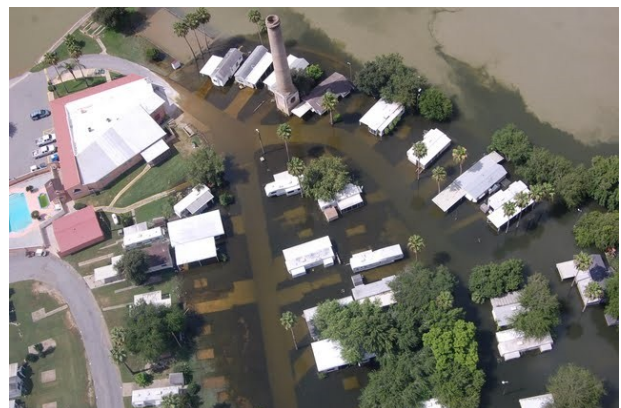
Do not visit disaster areas. You may hamper rescue and emergency operations.

Electrical equipment should be checked or dried before being returned to service. Make sure to wear rubber gloves and rubber boots when working with electrical equipment.

Report broken utility lines to the proper authorities



Along the Rio Grande, SW Hidalgo County 2010
(Credit: Hidalgo Co. Emergency Mgmt.)



Chimney Park community, Mission, Texas,
July 2010. (Credit: Hidalgo Co. Emergency
Mgmt.)



National Weather Service Flood Information:

Flood Watch Means that conditions in the watch area will be favorable for flooding during the specified period. Usually heavy rainfall is expected following a long period of wet weather.

Flash Flood Warning Flash flooding is reported or is imminent in the areas specified in the warning. Take immediate precautions.

Flood Warning Flooding is continuing in the areas specified in the warning, well after rainfall has ended and fair weather has returned. Avoid being lulled into a false sense of safety.

Flood (River) Warning River or stream gages have exceeded flood stage. Flooding can range from inconveniences near the river (minor) to significant life and property threats (major).

Flash Flood/Flood Statement Follow-up information on a Flash Flood/Flood Watch or Warning.

Urban/Arroyo Flood Advisory Nuisance Flooding of streets, low-lying areas like underpasses and storm drains, and small streams is expected. Caution should be taken while traveling.



What do you do in flash flood situations?

The worst place to be in a flash flood is traveling by car. **Two Feet** of water will carry away most automobiles. Do not cross water flowing over a roadway if you do not know its depth.

What do you do when a Flood or Flash Flood Warning is issued or flooding is imminent?

If advised to evacuate, do so immediately!!

Move to a safe area...not cut off by flood waters.

Avoid areas you know are subject to flooding.

Do NOT attempt to drive over a flooded roadway.

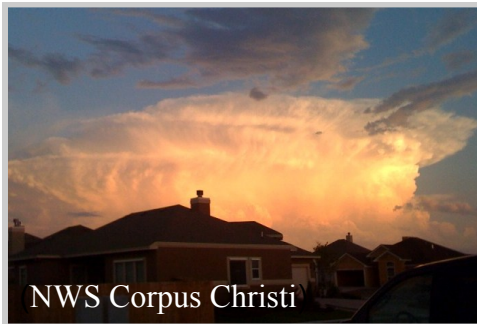
Do not drive into barricaded areas; **the barricades are there for a reason!**





Severe Thunderstorms

What classifies a “severe” thunderstorm? A thunderstorm is classified as “severe” by the National Weather Service when it produces wind gusts in excess of 58 mph or hail of 1 inch in diameter or larger. An occurrence of a tornado will also classify a thunderstorm as severe.



How do severe thunderstorms impact the Rio Grande Valley?

Severe thunderstorms are rare in the Rio Grande Valley. On average, fewer than 30 days a year have thunderstorms; severe thunderstorms occur on less than a third of these days. Severe storms are most common between late February and mid June, with late October and November a secondary period for activity. Severe storms can occur just about any time of day in the Rio Grande Valley, but are most common in the afternoon and evening hours. The rare nature of severe

thunderstorms in the Rio Grande Valley increases the importance for residents and visitors to be ready.

Severe weather threats:

Downbursts

A downburst is a small area of rapidly descending air beneath a thunderstorm. Downburst winds are often referred to as “straight-line” winds. Severe downbursts produce wind gusts from 60 mph to more than 100 mph. The damage is often similar to damage from a weak tornado. Downburst damage is far more common in the Rio Grande Valley than tornado damage.

Large Hail

Hail is formed as strong rising currents of air within a storm (updrafts) carry water droplets to a height where freezing occurs. The ice particles travel upward and downward through the storm several times, growing in size. Once they become too heavy to be supported by the storm’s updraft, they fall to the ground as hail. Hail of 1 inch in diameter or larger classifies “large” or damaging hail. Hail sizes are usually given as references to everyday objects to make it easier to estimate hail size.

Tornadoes

Tornadoes are another threat from severe thunderstorms. Please see the Tornado section for more information.

Cloud-to-Ground Lightning

Severe thunderstorms can produce extremely dangerous lightning. Please see the Lightning section for more information.

Flash Flooding

Heavy rains from severe thunderstorms can produce flash flooding. Please see the Floods/Flash Floods section for more information.



Examples of Hail Size	
pea sized	0.25 inch
penny sized	0.75 inch
nickel sized	0.88 inch
quarter sized (classifies storm as severe)	1.00 inch
golf ball sized	1.75 inch
baseball sized	2.75 inch



Brownsville, April 8, 2003 (Golfball hail)

What can you do to be prepared for severe weather?

Know the county that you live in and the names of nearby cities. Severe Thunderstorm Warnings are issued using a polygon based on storm location and track. The message includes the county and names of cities along or near the track.

Have a NOAA Weather Radio in your home and/or place of business. Some receivers are specially built to alarm any time a severe weather Watch or Warning is issued by the National Weather Service.

Make sure you are aware of the best spot in your home to take shelter from severe weather.

The most appropriate place is usually an interior room on the lowest floor of your home and away from windows. If you know severe weather is approaching or a **Severe Thunderstorm Warning** is issued, seek shelter immediately!!

The interior room on the lowest floor of a sturdy building, away from windows, is the safest place to be during a severe thunderstorm! Automobiles, boats, or out in the open are not safe places in severe thunderstorms.

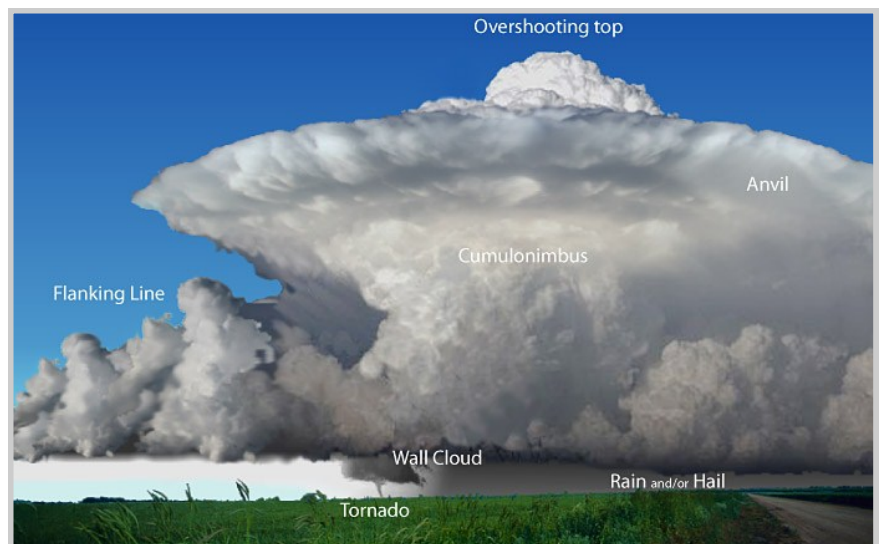


Diagram of Super Cell Thunderstorm



Rio Grande Valley Severe Weather Awareness Week February 19-25, 2012 National Weather Service Brownsville, Texas



National Weather Service Severe Thunderstorm Information:

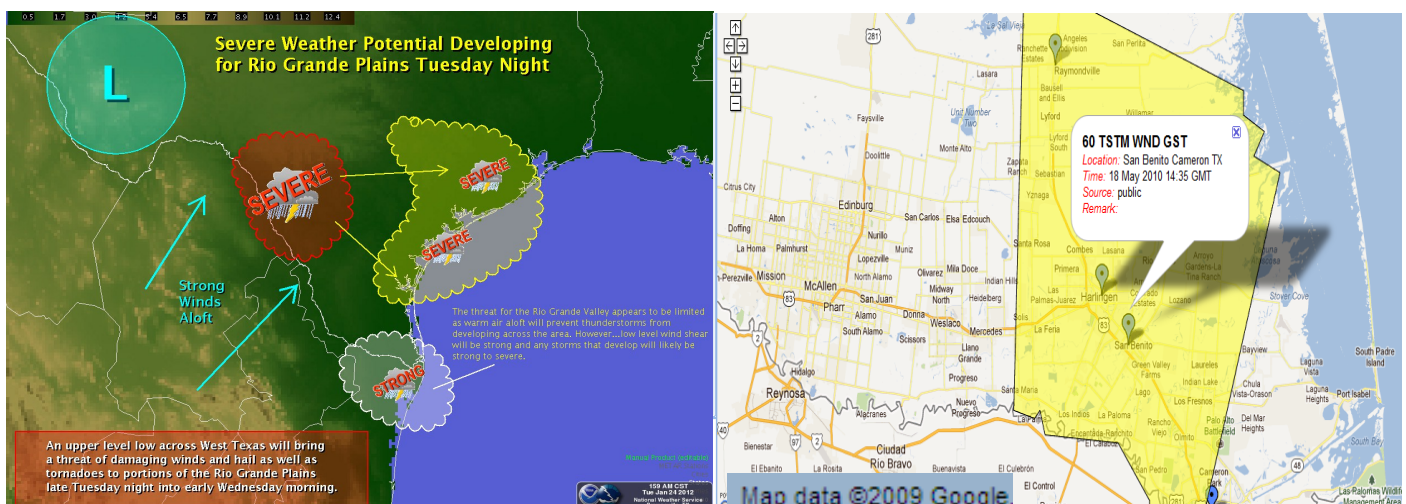
Hazardous Weather Outlook Issued by the National Weather Service office in Brownsville daily between 4 and 6 AM. Outlines the reasons for the potential for severe weather, the area that could be affected, and the time that severe weather is anticipated. Updated as needed prior to the arrival of severe weather.

Graphiccasts and "Blogcasts" Issued by the National Weather Service office in Brownsville, and displayed prominently on the front of the website. On potential severe weather days, provide a picture of the potential development areas. Worded descriptions are provided in plain language by clicking on "show descriptions" at the bottom left of the image. Updated as needed, and as time allows, prior to and during severe weather event.

Severe Thunderstorm Watch Issued by the Storm Prediction Center in Norman, OK. Usually covers a large area (such as all or a portion of south Texas) and lasts for 6 to 8 hours. A **Severe Thunderstorm Watch** means that conditions are favorable for severe thunderstorms that may produce large hail, damaging wind, dangerous lightning, or possibly tornadoes.

Severe Thunderstorm Warning Issued by the National Weather Service office in Brownsville. Usually covers a small area and has a short duration of 15 to 45 minutes; longer for "squall lines". A **Severe Thunderstorm Warning** means that a severe thunderstorm has been detected by radar, or reports of severe weather have been received by the National Weather Service in the area covered by the warning. The warnings are broadcast over NOAA Weather Radio and are usually scrolled on local television stations. The warnings are also relayed to local emergency management and public safety officials who can activate emergency procedures to help protect the public. If a warning is issued for your area, take action immediately!

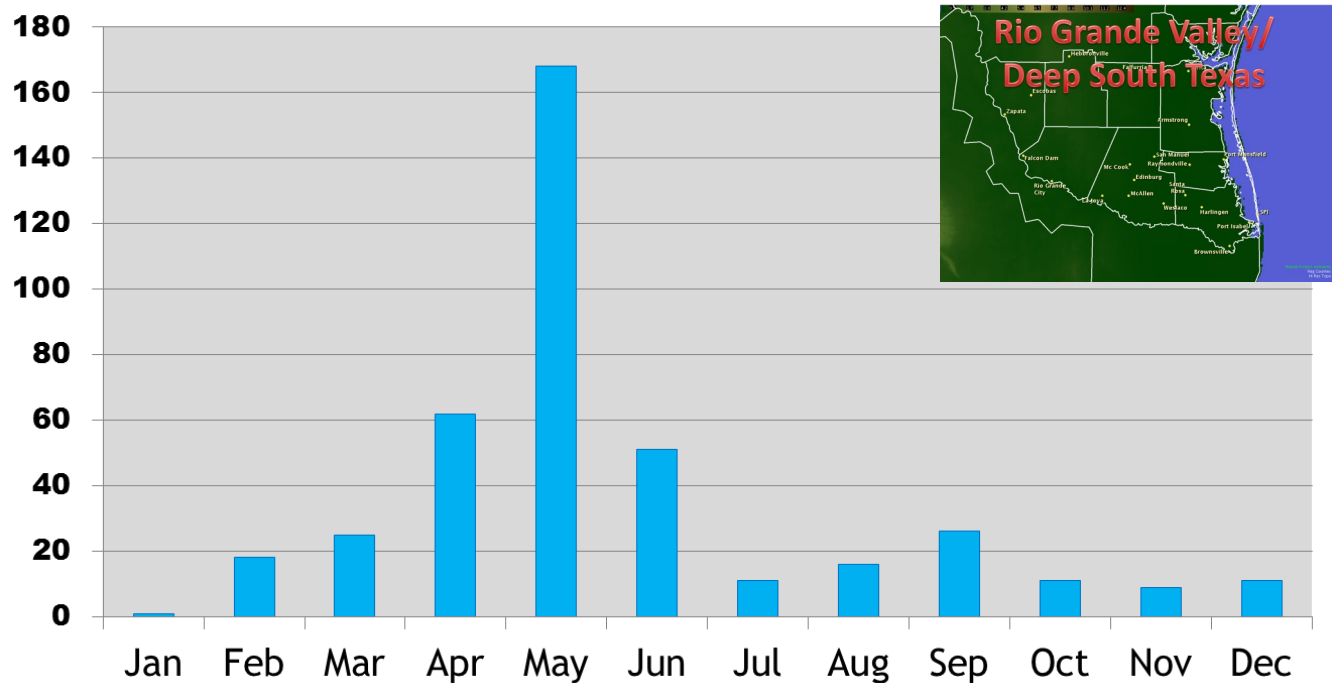
Severe Weather Statement Follow-up information on a **Severe Thunderstorm Warning**. Keeps users informed on where the storm is moving and has moved, and provides any reports of significant wind, hail, or damage.





When Does Severe Weather Typically Occur in the Rio Grande Valley?

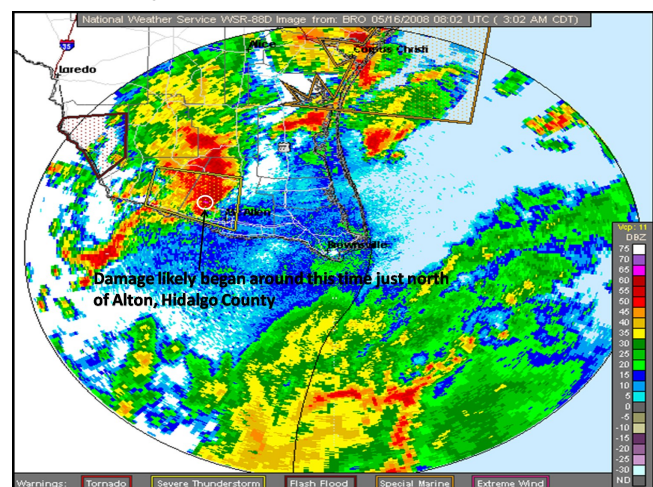
(Data from 1996-2011)
409 Severe Events / Average 25.5 Per Year



Severe weather can occur any time of the year in the Rio Grande Valley. Peak activity is squarely in May, with April and June second and third highest, respectively. A secondary bump appears in September, likely a combination of increasing atmospheric instability and tropical cyclone wind impacts.



Flipped/Destroyed trailer home, Alton, TX, May 16 2008



Radar image of bow-shaped storm cell at time damage (left) occurred



Tornadoes



Tornado in Hebbbronville, July 1 2010

What causes tornadoes?

Tornadoes most commonly form from large-scale storm systems that traverse the U.S. from west to east. Typically, severe thunderstorms will develop in the warm, moist airmass ahead of the storm system, and can produce tornadoes. Tornadoes can result from isolated thunderstorms or as part of a large squall line that forms along a cold front. Severe thunderstorms and tornadoes need an unstable (warm, humid) airmass, cold air at mid-levels of the atmosphere, and strong wind shear (turning and strengthening of winds with height in the atmosphere) to develop. In a thunderstorm, the tornado begins as a circulation several thousand feet above the ground, and slowly descends to the ground. Organized tropical systems like tropical storms and hurricanes can also produce tornadoes, but usually smaller and shorter-lived than those spawned by mid-latitude systems.

How do tornadoes impact the Rio Grande Valley?

Texas averages 137 tornadoes each year, the highest number of any state in the U.S. Tornadoes are most common during the spring and summer months nationwide, but due to our proximity to the Gulf of Mexico as a moisture source, tornadoes can occur across the Rio Grande Valley any time of year. However, the Valley's location below 27°N latitude reduces the opportunity for significant tornado events. Large scale forcing provided by mid latitude storm systems is very rare. There have only been three tornadoes with ≥ 113 mph winds in the Valley since 1980.

What is a waterspout?

Waterspouts are weak tornadoes that form over water. Typically, they develop when light winds from different directions converge, spinning and lifting very warm and humid air along the surface of the Gulf or Laguna Madre into rotating mini cloud towers. Along the Texas coast they are most common during the morning hours of the summer months, and do not require a thunderstorm to be present to form. Usually, waterspouts are short-lived, do little if any damage, and can have winds near or below gale force. Tornadoes over water are different altogether; these are persistent, rotating supercell storms that can produce winds in excess of 100 mph and cause significant damage to boats and ships. On rare occasions, waterspouts can move inland as tornadoes and cause damage. A weak waterspout moved onshore from Laguna Madre Bay in November, 2009, causing minor damage to a boat sales shop.



Waterspout over Aransas Bay, Coastal Bend.



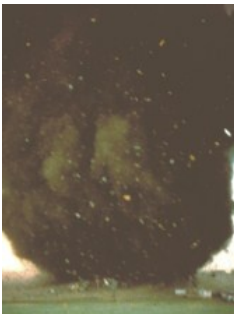
How are tornadoes rated?



Weak tornadoes are generally those classified as EF0 or EF1 and comprise 88% of all tornadoes nationally. In the Rio Grande Valley, these tornadoes typically last only a few minutes and produce winds less than 100 mph. Usually, they will cause only spotty minor damage, such as downing trees or power lines. Tornadoes in the EF0 or EF1 category contribute to less than 5% of tornado deaths annually.



Strong tornadoes are those classified as EF2 or EF3, with winds of 110 to 205 mph. They comprise 11% of all tornadoes nationally and account for nearly 30% of all tornado deaths across the entire U.S.. They may last 20 minutes or longer. Tornadoes of this magnitude are uncommon in the Rio Grande Valley.



Violent tornadoes, those classified as EF4 or EF5, account for less than 1% of all tornadoes nationwide. These tornadoes account for 70% of all tornado deaths nationally, and their lifetime can exceed 1 hour. Violent tornadoes are extremely rare. Tornado rating has nothing to do with the size of the tornado. Each tornado is rated after it touches down, based on the damage that it has done.

Enhanced Fujita Scale for Tornado Damage

NUMBER	WIND SPEED (3 SEC GUST)	DAMAGE
EF-0	65 to 85 mph	Light
EF-1	86 to 110 mph	Moderate
EF-2	111 to 135 mph	Considerable
EF-3	136 to 165 mph	Severe
EF-4	166 to 200 mph	Devastating
EF-5	Over 200 mph	Incredible



What should a school do to prepare for a tornado?

1. Develop a severe weather action plan and conduct frequent drills. Children should kneel on the floor, putting their head on the ground and covering their neck with their hands. The neck and lower head are the most vulnerable parts of the body to flying debris.
2. Each school should be inspected and shelter areas designated by a registered engineer or architect. Schools without basements should use interior rooms and hallways on the lowest floor and away from windows.
3. Have a compressed air horn or megaphone to activate the alarm in case of power failure.
4. Make special provisions for disabled students or those in trailers.
5. Have someone on hand to turn off the gas or electricity if the school is damaged.
6. Prepare to keep children at school beyond regular hours if threatening weather is expected. Children are safer in school than traveling on the roadways during severe weather. Students should NOT be sent home early if severe weather is approaching.
7. Large, high rooms are dangerous when a tornado is approaching. Gymnasiums, cafeterias, and auditoriums offer no protection in a tornado. Other large facilities can take similar measures for tornado preparedness.



**Interior rooms and hallways
offer the best protection!**

**Gymnasiums, cafeterias,
and auditoriums offer no
protection!**



What can you do ahead of time to prepare your home or business for a tornado threat?

1. **Develop a plan for your family or coworkers at your place of residence or business.**
2. **Do frequent tornado drills.**
3. **Know the county where you live.** All National Weather Service warnings are issued by county.
4. **Purchase a NOAA Weather Radio with a warning alarm and battery back-up.** It will automatically be activated when a warning is issued.

What else can you do to prepare for a tornado?

- Remain alert for signs of an approaching tornado.
- Be aware of rapidly darkening skies.
- Listen for approaching strong winds or the sound of a freight train.
- Look for rotation in clouds or a "wall cloud," a distinct lowering from the back of a thunderstorm. In the Rio Grande Valley, hazy skies, smoke stacks and farm silos make sighting tornadoes difficult. Also, tornadoes are often obscured by rain or can occur at night.



National Weather Service Tornado Products:

Tornado Watch Issued by the Storm Prediction Center in Norman, Oklahoma. Usually covers a fairly large area (such as all or a portion of south Texas) and runs from 6 to 8 hours. A TORNADO WATCH is usually issued a few hours in advance of severe weather, and means conditions are favorable for severe thunderstorm development.

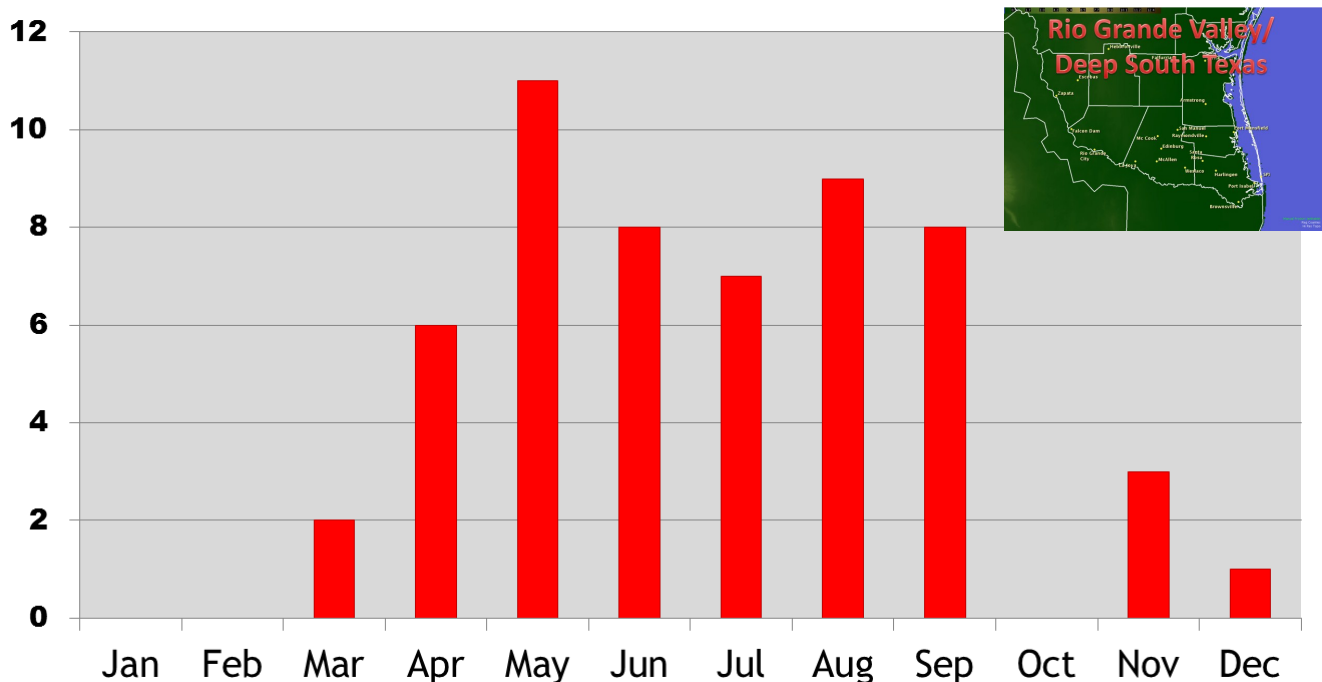
Tornado Warning Issued by your National Weather Service office in the Rio Grande Valley. Typically runs for a short time span, usually 10 to 45 minutes and covers a small area. Means a tornado has been sighted or a strong circulation has been detected by radar. If a **Tornado Warning** is issued for your area, seek shelter immediately!!

Remember, tornadoes can occur even if a Tornado Watch or a Tornado Warning is not in effect!!

What do you do when a tornado is approaching or a Tornado Warning is issued?

- 1) In a home or business, go to the safest place, usually on the lowest floor of the building in a central room away from windows. Get under a sturdy piece of furniture, and protect your head with a bicycle helmet. If you own no helmet, use pillows or a blanket.
- 2) If driving and cannot avoid an oncoming tornado, pull over and park. Put your head down and cover your head with your hands or soft items. If there's time, get into a nearby ditch or depression.
- 3) If caught outside, lie flat in a nearby ditch or depression.
- 4) Abandon mobile homes. Even if tied down, they will offer no protection in a tornado.

1996-2011: 55 Tornadoes / Average 3.4 Per Year, Rio Grande Valley





Lightning



Near McAllen, June 2009

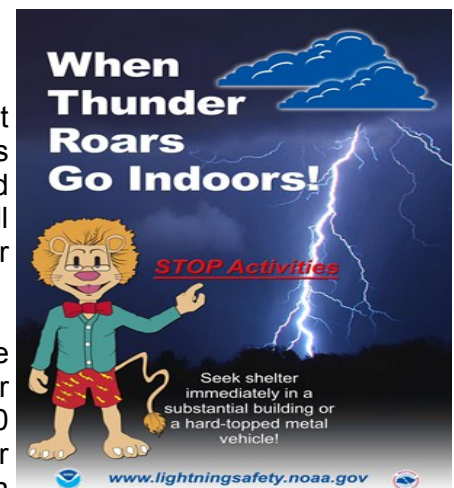
Lightning occurs with all thunderstorms. An average 93 deaths and 300 injuries occur around the U.S. annually. Lightning results from the buildup and discharge of electrical energy between positive and negative charged areas. Most lightning deaths or injuries occur when people are on a golf course, near water, or standing under trees for shelter. The late afternoon or early evening hours during the summer are the most common times for lightning casualties nationwide, but they can occur just about any time of year near the Gulf coast. The Gulf coast region, from near Houston to the Florida Suncoast, has the highest incidence of lightning strikes annually throughout the U.S. Lightning frequency decreases markedly farther south, with much lower annual incidence across the Rio Grande Valley.

Lightning can strike several miles away from a thunderstorm. If you know a thunderstorm is nearby or approaching, take shelter in a building and stay away from trees, metal objects and water. An automobile can be a relatively safe place when lightning occurs. Avoid using telephones and electrical appliances during a thunderstorm. Plan to be in or near a safe location during the time thunderstorms are forecast. Avoid being caught outside! Remember, When Thunder Roars...Go Indoors!

If you are caught outside during a thunderstorm...

...and you feel your hair stand on end, lightning is about to strike! Squat low to the ground on the balls of your feet. Place your hands on your knees with your head between them. Make yourself the smallest target and minimize contact with the ground. Stay away from trees and other tall objects. If you are in the woods, find the shortest trees to seek shelter underneath.

If outside with no available shelter, use the "30-30 Rule". The first 30 is the number of seconds between a flash of lightning and the time you hear thunder. This means the lightning is approximately 6 miles away (30 seconds divided by 5 seconds a mile). The other "30" refers to the number of minutes after the last flash of lightning or a clap of thunder to establish an





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National Weather Service Brownsville, Texas

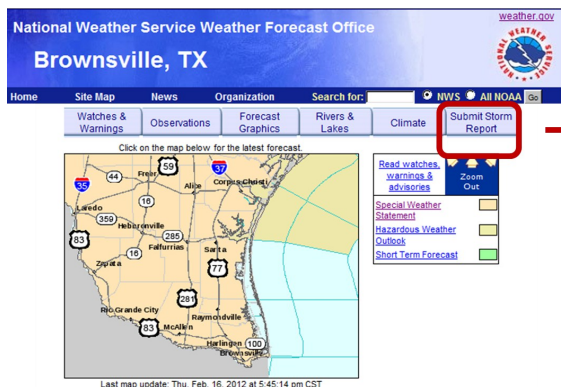


Reporting Severe Weather:

Phone:

Call 956-504-1432 ext. 1

- Identify yourself.
- Provide a call-back number in case we need more information.
- Use the **T.E.L.** method:
 - **Time.** Provide the time you witnessed the event, and how long it lasted. Not the time of the call.
 - **Event.** Describe the event with as much detail as possible.
 - **Location.** Provide your location. Street intersections, addresses, etc. is sufficient. Latitude/Longitude from GPS or smart phones is better.



Submit a Storm Report

This interface is intended to be used solely for the relay of storm information to the NWS. Other comments or information should be sent to the [National Weather Service Brownsville, Texas](#).

Event Location

Enter date/time/location of event. Please reference to major roadway or intersection for events within towns/cities.

Event Time:	05	15	PM	Central
Event Date:	Feb	16	2012	
County:	-- Select a County --			
Location (7 NW Mytown):				

Event Type (Select all that apply)

Click box next to events you observed. Next, select appropriate sub-descriptor in pull down menus to describe event.

<input type="checkbox"/> Flood	--Select a flooding category--	
<input type="checkbox"/> Hail	--Select a Hail size--	
<input type="checkbox"/> High Wind Speed	--Select a Wind speed--	
<input type="checkbox"/> Tornado/Funnel Cloud	--Select a report--	
<input type="checkbox"/> Wind Damage	--Select a Wind Damage Des	
<input type="checkbox"/> Snow	--Select a snow total--	--Select a duration--
<input type="checkbox"/> Freezing Rain/Icing	--Select an ice total--	--Select a duration--
<input type="checkbox"/> Heavy Rain	--Select a rainfall total--	--Select a duration--

Additional Details

Provide any additional information that you feel is pertinent to your submission (500 characters maximum).

You may also pass along additional information by e-mailing them to the National Weather Service Brownsville, Texas separately. (WFO BRO)	

Contact Information

VOLUNTARY and WILL NOT be distributed.

Your Name:	
E-mail address:	
Phone number:	
Observer Profile:	--Select a Profile--

Reset Report

Review Report

NOTE: If you have any questions about reporting weather and/or using this reporting form, please contact the [BRO Webmaster](#)

Are you a Trained Spotter?

Use the 1-800 number listed on your reporting sheet or your ID card.

Provide your spotter ID (i.e. CAM-xxx).

"T.E.L." us what you witnessed.

Safety is priority 1 when reporting hazardous weather. You hold four ACES in your hand:

Awareness: Constantly observe the situation around you

Communication: Ensure others know where you are

Escape Routes: Have a clear path to safety well before danger arrives

Safe Zones: Know where you're going to seek a safe, sturdy shelter if danger arrives

Online:

weather.gov/rgv



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National Weather Service Brownsville, Texas



What is SKYWARN?

SKYWARN is a concept developed in the early 1970s that was intended to promote a cooperative effort between the National Weather Service and communities. The emphasis of the effort is often focused on the storm spotter, an individual who takes a position near their community and reports wind gusts, hail size, rainfall, and cloud formations that could signal a developing tornado. Another part of SKYWARN is the receipt and effective distribution of National Weather Service information. SKYWARN is a program sponsored by your National Weather Service Office in conjunction with your local Emergency Management Organization. It is a group of trained volunteers that watch the skies during severe weather and relay reports back to your local Emergency Management Official and/or the National Weather Service (NWS). These volunteers provide valuable information to help the NWS save lives and reduce property damage in your community by improving warnings.

How do I join SKYWARN?

Each NWS office around the country is the primary point of contact for each local SKYWARN program. If you or your community is interested in sponsoring a SKYWARN Program, contact your local NWS office to schedule a training session. The Brownsville/Rio Grande Valley Weather Service conducts most SKYWARN classes during the months of February and March before the spring severe weather season peaks from April to June. These training sessions last around 2 hours and can be scheduled during the day, in the evening or even on Saturday to fit your schedule. For further information on particular programs, please contact Barry Goldsmith at (956) 504-1631 x 223 or check the "Top News" of our website, weather.gov/rgv, for a link to the latest calendar of locations, dates, and times for courses in the Rio Grande Valley.

New Online Skywarn Training Course!

Becoming a Skywarn Spotter just became easier with the development of the online Skywarn Spotter Training Course. There are two courses, including: "[Role of the Skywarn Spotter](#)" and "[Skywarn Spotter Convective Basics](#)".

These courses cover the basics of being a Skywarn Spotter. They are free and accessible from the METED website. www.meted.ucar.edu



Once you complete these two courses, e-mail your certificate to barry.goldsmith@noaa.gov, and you will be added to our spotter e-mail list.

National SKYWARN organization	http://skywarn.org
NWS SKYWARN information	www.nws.noaa.gov/skywarn



NOAA Weather Radio

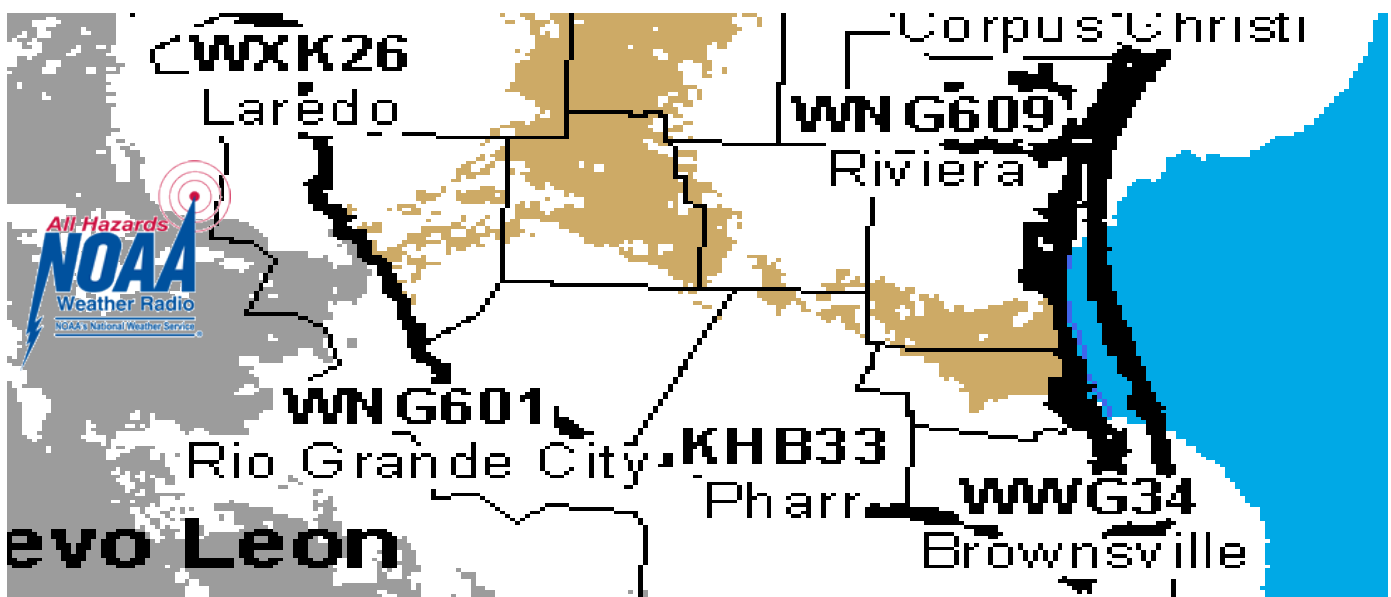
General Information

NOAA Weather Radio (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information direct from a nearby National Weather Service office. NWR broadcasts National Weather Service warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day. Working with the Federal Communications Commission's new Emergency Alert System, NWR is an "all hazards" radio network, making it the single source for the most comprehensive weather and emergency information available to the public. NWR now broadcasts warning and post-event information for all types of hazards - both natural (such as earthquakes and volcano activity) and technological (such as chemical releases or oil spills). Known as the "Voice of the National Weather Service," NWR is provided as a public service by the Department of Commerce's National Oceanic & Atmospheric Administration. The NWR network has more than 480 transmitters, covering the 50 states, adjacent coastal waters, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Pacific Territories. NWR requires a special radio receiver or scanner capable of picking up the signal. Broadcasts are found in the public service band between 162.400 and 162.550 megahertz (MHz).



What types of NOAA Weather Radio receivers are available?

NOAA Weather Radio receivers come in many sizes and with a variety of functions. Many radios can receive an alarm tone, triggered when the NWS issues severe weather announcements or emergency information. Most NOAA Weather Radio receivers are either battery-operated portables or AC-powered desktop models with battery backup, so they can be used in many different situations. Some CB radios, scanners, short wave and AM/FM radios are also capable of receiving NWR transmissions. For more information on NOAA Weather Radio and setup instructions, please go online and visit www.weather.gov/nwr/.





Rio Grande Valley Severe Weather Awareness Week February 19-25, 2012
National Weather Service Brownsville, Texas



Important Contact Information

National Weather Service Brownsville/Rio Grande Valley, Texas
20 S. Vermillion Road
Brownsville, TX 78521
(956) 504-1432 weather.gov/rgv

Phone Numbers/E-mail Addresses:

Meteorologist-In-Charge, Steve Drillette	x222	steve.drillette@noaa.gov
Warning Coordination Meteorologist, Barry Goldsmith	x223	barry.goldsmith@noaa.gov
Information Requests/Forecasts	x1	sr.bro-webmaster@noaa.gov

Internet Addresses:

State of Texas Division of Emergency Management	http://www.txdps.state.tx.us/dem
Severe Weather Awareness Week Website	http://weather.gov/lubbock/?n=swaw
Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA)	http://fema.gov
Storm Prediction Center	http://www.spc.noaa.gov
National Climatic Data Center	http://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/oa/ncdc